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Supplemental Material

Perinatal DDT Exposure Induces Hypertension and Cardiac Hypertrophy in Adult Mice

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Table S1. Water- and captopril- intake during the 1 week period of captopril administration.

	Male		Female	
	Vehicle	DDT	Vehicle	DDT
Mean water intake, water ml/kg body weight/day (SE)	196 (8)	190 (8)	255 (6)	238 (6)*
Mean captopril intake, captopril mg/kg body weight, day (SE)	112 (5)	108 (5)	125 (3)	117 (3)

*p<0.05 DDT vs. vehicle controls within each sex

Table S2. Summary of ages and numbers of mice during experimental measurements.

ACEi, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (captopril); BP, blood pressure measured by CODA.

Age	Sex	Measurement	Sample Size (mice/litter)	Sample size (litter/treatment)
5	Male	BP	2	15 DDT, 14 VEHICLE
5	Female	BP	2	15 DDT, 14 VEHICLE
7	Male	BP, ACEi	2	7
7	Female	BP, ACEi	2	7
7	Male	telemetry	1	6 VEH+Water 4 DDT+Water 3 VEH+ACEi 4 DDT+ACEi
7	Female	BP, renal transporter RNA	1	6
8	Male	EchoMRI, renal pathology	1	8
8	Female	EchoMRI, renal pathology	1	8

Table S3. Decrease in systolic blood pressure (mmHg) by captopril ACE inhibition relative to water treated controls.

Method	Sex	Mean (SE) among Perinatal Vehicle	Mean (SE) among Perinatal DDT	Interaction p-value
Tail cuff	Female	22.6 (3.3)	33.9 (3.3)	0.02
Tail cuff	Male	21.5 (4.0)	32.7 (4.0)	0.05
Telemetry	Male	30.5 (0.5)	34.0 (0.3)	<0.0001

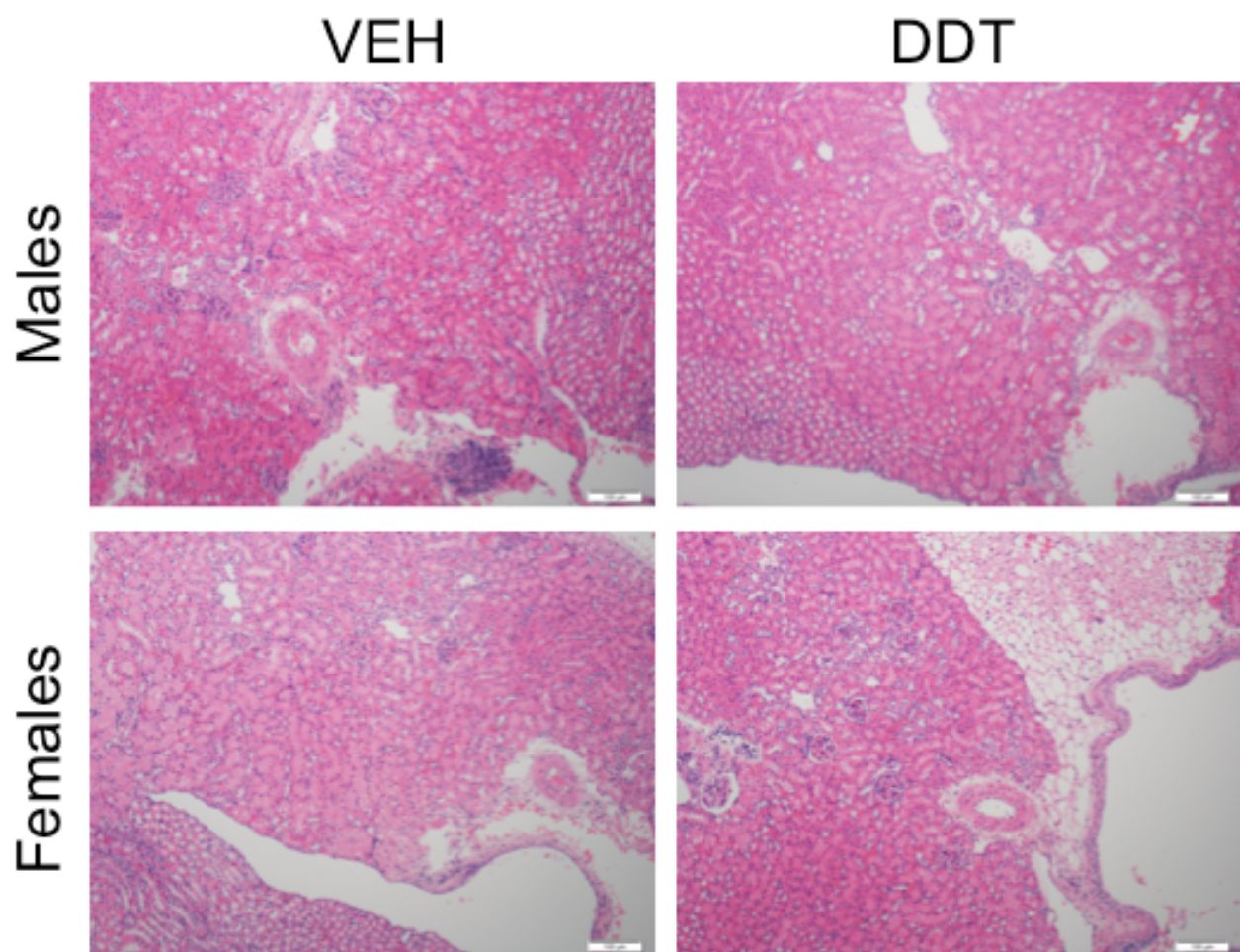


Figure S1. No renal pathology associated with perinatal DDT exposure. Kidney morphology as visualized by H&E stain looks normal in 8 month old mice. N = 1 mouse/sex/litter and 8 litters/treatment.